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The sanitary physician who has been sent to the seat of the outbreak states that the greatest number of cholera cases have occurred among children or old men. He states also that the surrounding villages have not been affected. Several inhabitants of the above-mentioned village of Augherek or Agakyriaki have escaped by a little sailing boat to Antizone, one of the four Princes Islands on the Marmora Sea, where the inhabitants of Constantinople pass their summer leisure time. The sanitary authorities of Constantinople have sent a physician to the above-mentioned island of Antizone in order to report and take the necessary steps if any cholera case breaks out. It has been decided to submit the above-mentioned island to a quarantine. No cholera cases have occurred, and since the day before yesterday the inhabitants of the above-mentioned island have been allowed free communication.

Cholera has disappeared from the vilayet of Broussa, according to official news.

The last cholera death which occurred at Homs, in the vilayet of Damascus, was on the 6th instant. Since this date public health has been good.

Cholera news from Egypt states a cholera death in Cairo. This cholera death occurred in the person of a young girl whose father had just arrived from Zagazig, where cholera made its appearance on the 28th instant. Since the beginning of the cholera epidemic 802 cholera deaths have been registered in Egypt.

I forward a copy of the report printed in French and presented to the sanitary commission of Alexandria on the origin of cholera at Damietta, Egypt.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

WEST INDIES.

Report on the existence of yellow fever in Antigua.

ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES, *December 20, 1895.*

SIR: I have much pleasure in forwarding you, in obedience to your order of November 18, a report from Geo. E. Piercez, M. D., Edin, on the recent outbreak of fever in this island.

During the fall there are usually a few cases of fever. Especially is this the case in wet seasons like the present one. Prior to the 20th of September last the island was unusually free from fever. There had been a few cases of bilious remittent fever and one or two deaths in this city, but with this exception the island was healthy. On the above date a case of fever was reported, and the medical officer who was called in to attend to the patient considered the case a dangerous one and had the patient removed to the quarantine hospital at Fort James. On it becoming known that this had been pronounced a case of yellow fever there was an unusual amount of excitement, and every case of fever which occurred afterwards was looked upon with suspicion. During the two months when the island was declared infected there were in all about 20 cases of fever, 5 of which died and were registered as yellow fever.

If the cases which have been registered as true cases of yellow fever are proved to be such, then the cause of the outbreak must be inquired into. No cases of yellow fever have occurred here for over twenty years at least, and this island is considered very healthy.

Rumors are afloat that the board of health have been in the habit of taking stone ballast from vessels arriving from the Brazils and having

them broken for road purposes. If this is true, then this may account for the introduction of this fever.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
 SAM'L GALBRAITH,
United States Vice-Consul.

[Inclosure.]

ST. JOHN'S, ANTIGUA, *December 19, 1895.*

SIR: I have much pleasure in complying with your request, viz, that I might supply you with a short report upon the recent outbreak of fever in this island for the information of the Bureau at Washington.

First, I may state that the disease did not exist in an epidemic form.

Secondly, although there were undoubtedly a few cases of true yellow fever, there were also several of a different type, viz, the ordinary bilious remittent.

Of the true yellow fever 2 cases came under my own treatment, and 2 others were seen by me in consultation with other medical men. Three or 4 cases, besides the four I had seen, were reported as having been yellow fever, but not having seen them myself, I am unable to state any opinion as to their true nature.

The disease, I have no doubt, was imported into this island, for, although we live in the yellow-fever zone, the disease rarely occurs here. I speak after an experience of 14 years in the West Indies.

It is most unfortunate that some of the leading men in the island have been carried off by this scourge. It is due to this fact that false and alarming reports reached the United States of America and other countries of a terrible epidemic devastating Antigua, when as a matter of fact there were only a few sporadic cases of the disease.

After an experience in other tropical countries, I maintain that this island is an exceptionally healthy one, and I have little doubt but that with more care on the part of the port officers and sanitary officials even a few sporadic cases of yellow fever will not be heard of in Antigua.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE E. PIEREZ, M. D., and C. M., Edin.

S. GALBRAITH, Esq.,
Vice-Consul for the United States of America.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of September, 1895. Estimated population, 423,600. Total deaths, 687, including enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 4; and diphtheria, 6.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended December 20, 1895. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No death from contagious disease.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended December 21, 1895. Estimated population, 1,195. No deaths.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended December 19, 1895. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CUBA—*Habana.*—Under date of December 21, 1895, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 144 deaths in this city during the week ending December 19, 1895. Four of those deaths were caused by yellow fever with, approximately, 8 new cases; 5 were caused by enteric fever, 7 by enteritis, 2 by dysentery, 1 by cholera infantum, 4 by pneumonia, and 1 by glanders. Two of the 4 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Nice.*—Month of November, 1895. Estimated population, 97,720. Total deaths, 118, including phthisis pulmonalis, 17; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria and croup, 1; and whooping cough, 1.